

THE

ל'פ"א

# SHEKEL



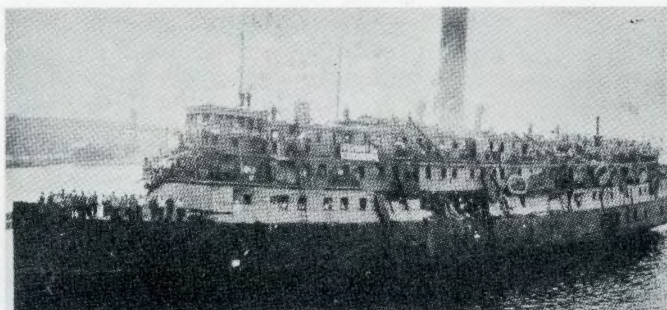
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## EXODUS 1947 HONORED IN NEW EXODUS MEDAL 1987



*Exodus 1947* pulling into Haifa harbor. Nothing so dramatized the plight of the immigrants as the incident of the *Exodus 1947*. The winter and spring of 1947 had seen 11,000 "illegals" enter Palestine. Under British and United Nations pressure a sharp curb was placed in European ports on ships departing for Palestine. Yet several broke through this blockade. Among these was the *Exodus 1947*. Carrying the incredible number of 4,550 refugees, this small boat was "arrested" by a British warship on July 18 of that year and was escorted into Haifa harbor. The capture was made in the customary manner the British employed at that time. They rammed her, plowing a hole into her side. Finally, when the ship was moored at the dock and the British tried to board her the passengers put up a stubborn resistance. Three Jews were killed and about a hundred were injured.

Ausubel: *Pictorial History of the Jews*

See Page Three



# OUR ORGANIZATION

AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 25790, TAMARAC, FLA 33320

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## STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF A.I.N.A.

The AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is a cultural and educational organization dedicated to the study and collection of Israel's coinage, past and present, and all aspects of Judaica Numismatica. It is a democratically organized, membership oriented group, chartered as a non-profit association under the laws of the State of New York.

As an educational organization, the primary responsibility is the development of programs, publications, meeting and other activities which will bring news, history, technical, social and related background to the study of numismatics. Membership is open to all men and women of goodwill and to clubs who share the common goals of the Association.

The Association is the publisher of THE SHEKEL, a quarterly journal and news magazine prepared for the enlightenment and education of the membership. It neither solicits or accepts advertising, paid or unpaid. Its views are the views and opinions of the writers and the pages and columns are open to all who submit material deemed by the editors to be of interest to the members.

The Association sponsors such major cultural/social/numismatic events as an annual Study Tour of Israel, national and regional conventions and such other activities and enterprises which will benefit the members. Dues are paid annually at \$10.00 per year; life memberships are offered to all at \$150.00. Junior membership (under 18) \$2.50 per year. Your interest and participation will be welcomed by any of the affiliated clubs or as a general member of the Association.

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*Editor*

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NUMISMATIC CONSULTANTS IN ISRAEL

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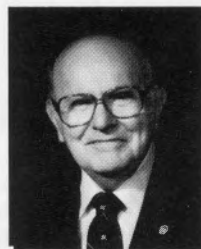
SHMUEL MATALON

YA'AKOV MESHORER

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Dear Friends:

I hope that many of you attended our 15th Annual Greater New York Numismatic Convention, April 30-May 3, 1987 at the Omni Park Central Hotel in New York City. Few of us can attend every convention, but it is unfortunate that some of us never have an opportunity to attend. If this is not possible, we do our utmost to bring you the spirit of our conventions through the pages of *The Shekel*.

Spring is a fine time to introduce a friend or family member to the coin-collecting hobby. Children, spouse, parents, all might enjoy numismatics just as much as you do. Encourage family involvement in this most entertaining and instructive pastime.

Our *Shekel* serves a wide variety of collecting interests. The *Shekel* must serve all. With your help *The Shekel* will continue to do so. Much depends on you, the reader, the specialist or amateur. We need your articles to assure that your interest is represented.

Don't procrastinate any longer; now is the time to join or renew your membership in coin clubs. Try to participate in more club activities, attend meetings, serve on committees, give a talk, help a newcomer. Give of yourself and you may be surprised at how much more you'll get out of your club when you give of yourself and help others.

Waiting just around the corner is our Eighth Annual Greater New York Numismatic Convention, September 11-13, 1987. Our auctioneer this year will be Edward J. Waddell, Ltd, Bethesda, Md. I look forward to seeing many of you at that time. Mark this event on your calendar.

This is the year to treat yourself and others to the joys of numismatics. Enroll a new member in AINA today. Let's all share in the fun.

Shalom,

*Morris*



## America's "President Warfield" Vessel Became EXODUS-1947 Honored In New Israel Commemorative

The *President Warfield* was launched on February 6, 1928 in a Wilmington, Delaware shipyard. It was named after S. Davies Warfield, president of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and Baltimore Steam Packet Company, uncle of Bessie Wallis Warfield for whom King Edward VIII would later give up his throne. After a career as a pleasure liner sailing between Baltimore and Washington DC, in 1942 the *President Warfield* became a troopship for the Allied Forces, and two years later served in the invasion of Normandy. It was sold for scrap in July 1947. Two days later Baltimore Jewry collected funds to acquire it for its most famous voyage when it was renamed *Exodus 1947* in sight of the Promised Land.

World War II had ended. The Holocaust was over. But the travail of European Jewry went on. A year after V-Day, over 100,000 Jews were still being held in Displaced Persons Camps, and Britain was allowing only a trickle (1,500 per month) into Palestine. In desperation, ragged Jewish refugees attempted to run the

British blockade illegally in ships chartered by the Haganah.

In July 1947, when the "*Exodus 1947*" arrived off the coast of Haifa with 4,500 refugees aboard, the British Mandate Government forced it to return to its French port of departure. But when the refugees refused to disembark there, the British directed the boat to Hamburg in their occupation zone. In a cruel turn of fate, the passengers were forcibly removed and returned to the soil of their tormentors. The collapsed hopes of the "*Exodus 1947*" passengers attracted world attention to the inexcusable insensitive behavior of the British rulers of Palestine. This helped influence the decision of the English to give up the Palestine Mandate, and led to the independence of the State of Israel.

The vessel remained afloat at Haifa. In 1951 she was established as a floating museum in the harbor of Haifa, but a year later was gutted by fire. Today the valiant old hulk remains on the bottom of Shemen Beach near Haifa.

The 1,814 ton ship is featured on



*English soldiers carrying off a wounded Jew after the battle on board the Exodus. The whole world was shocked when Ernest Bevin, then Foreign Minister in the Labour Government, in order "to make an example of this ship" ordered all its passengers returned to the D.P. camps in Germany from which they had come.*

these new State medals along with the date July 18, 1947 when the *Exodus* 1947 approached the shores of Haifa and was shamefully attacked by six destroyers of the British Royal Navy. The other side dramatically shows a clenched hand holding the flag of Israel, breaking the barbed wire British blockade, symbol of the relentless struggle of the *Ma'apilim* for free immigration and the establishment of the State of Israel. The designs were created by Ruth Lubin, and sculptured by Tidhar Dagan; the medals were struck by the Hecht,

Kretschmer, and Government Mints in Israel.

The upcoming 40th anniversary of the frustrating voyage of the "*Exodus* 1947" is being remembered by the minting of limited edition official Israel State Medals in gold, silver and bronze . . . 1000 22k gold 35 mm, 30 gm. at \$720; 5000 22k gold 13 mm, 1.7 gm. at \$43; 5000 .935 fine silver, 37 mm, 26 gm. at \$33; and an unlimited bronze version, 70 mm, 140 gm. priced at \$12.50. The small gold medals are also available as a pendant.

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## **BANK OF ISRAEL TO ISSUE 2½ NEW SHEQEL COIN AND NEW 200 SHEQEL BANKNOTE**

The Bank of Israel considers the differentiation of the "currency basket" for the convenience of its use and to save costs. In this context, consideration is being given to issue of banknotes of 2 Sheqalim, 20 Sheqalim, and 200 Sheqalim, and coins in multiples of 2 or 2½ Sheqalim.

The Director of the Currency Department of the Bank of Israel, Mr. Shmuel Peled, said yesterday that the aim for an optimal "currency basket", to enable the carrying out of

efficient transactions in cash, causes the necessity for intermediate denominations of 2 or 2½ units. Such multiples exist in European countries. They help to reduce the number of units used in transactions and assist in the reduction of the costs of production and minting. After a decision by the currency departments, the matter will be submitted to the Advisory Council for confirmation. Preparation will take a year or two. — *from Ma'ariv, Israel's leading newspaper, April 9, 1987.*



check from the author made payable to the Prime Minister

## LEVI ESHKOL AND THE 1967 CHECK

JACK H. FISHER, N.L.G.  
(All Rights Reserved)

My research in connection with the Palestine Currency Board, Israel and Middle East currency systems, paper money and ancillary matters extends back to the early 1960's. This involved many contacts with various governments and government agencies throughout the world, which included the Office of the Prime Minister of Israel in 1967. Mr. Levi Eshkol was Prime Minister of Israel during that time, and specifically from 1963 through 1969.

The Office of the Prime Minister of Israel was most considerate and cooperative in connection with my 1967 current research project. This included answering my questions and providing me with microfilm of certain documents, letters, pictures and other pertinent data. It was a practice to send me a billing for the cost of microfilming and/or other costs from time to time in 1966 and 1967.

I had an idea to request permission to pay one billing in the amount of \$20.00 on one of my law office checks made payable to Levi Eshkol, Prime Minister of Israel, to provide myself with a unique Israeli numismatic related collector item. This was approved. My law office check number 20203 dated September 18, 1967, was issued by me as being payable to Levi Eshkol, Prime Minister of Israel. I was quite pleased when this check was processed through normal channels from Israel as an official State of Israel deposit back through my bank with the endorsement and all of the official stamps.

This is prized by me as part of my collection of Middle East collectibles. It is also an example of how an individual collector can sometimes create a unique collectible by requesting the consideration of highly placed individuals. This stimulated



5000 sheqalim note of 1984 is now replaced by a 5 "new sheqalim" note

me to learn more about Levi Eshkol: his background, interests, activities and accomplishments. From research pertaining to Levi Eshkol I learned that he was born in 1895 into a very religious and well-to-do family in Oratov, Kiev District, Russia. His very orthodox Jewish parents placed him for early education at "heder", the elementary level Hebrew parochial school, then with private tutors who were Orthodox Jewish scholars. He was tutored privately until age 16 when he entered the Hebrew High School in Vilna.

He became interested in the Ze'Irei

Zion movement in Vilna and decided to settle in Eretz Israel in 1914 to begin his career as a pioneer agricultural worker. Thus began his life long activity and interest in agriculture, finance, defense and politics in Israel.

He first worked in the fields as a laborer in several different communes or settlements. He later helped found a settlement with his work still being in the fields marking his deep love and involvement with agriculture. He later became the treasurer of the settlement with his time and energies being devoted to plan-

ning its economy and securing funds for its development from central labor and Zionist institutions. His intelligence, expertise and political skills were recognized by his peers so that within a few years he dealt with country-wide problems of settlements in behalf of *Histradut Agricultural Center*.

Water was a major problem for the settlements. He early recognized the importance of securing an adequate and secure water supply for Israel to survive. Eshkol from 1937 to 1951, was one of the founders and the first Director of Mekorot Water Company. The water obtained and supplied by the Company under his management and direction rose from a few hundred thousand CU. M. to 83 million CU. M. (over 20 billion gallons).

### **Haganah Leader**

From about the end of 1939 to 1940 he was very active with the Haganah. In 1940 he was appointed to the Haganah National Command, active in financial and arms procurement and/or manufacture. In 1947, together with a non-labor representative, he was in charge of manpower registration in anticipation of the armed struggle for survival. As Deputy Minister of Defense at the time of the Israel "War of Independence" (1948), he was responsible for the organization of the ministry and the Israel Defense Forces (IDF). He served in many governmental positions and capacities, and contributed greatly to Israel becoming the State of Israel.

From September 1948 until June 1963, Levi Eshkol headed the Jewish Agency Land Settlement Department which initiated and supervised the founding of 371 new villages and the expansion of almost 60 existing villages. These new villages were set up for new immigrants with no prior experience in agriculture. This large scale settlement plan revolutionized

the social structure of the immigrants and gave impetus to the new social and economic structure of Israel.

### **Prime Minister in 1963**

In June 1963, when Prime Minister Ben-Gurion resigned, on Ben-Gurion's recommendation he was appointed as his successor as Prime Minister. Eshkol was a skilled politician. Throughout his political life he displayed patience and skill in negotiation and conciliation to achieve practical results in dealing with individuals, agencies and various groups with diverse opinions and interests.

Eshkol always realized that the most critical problem in the Arab-Israel dispute was the water supply of Israel. He devoted constant attention to the water supply as one of his principal objectives. Defense was his highest priority and he trusted the defense portfolio to Moshe Dayan. Eshkol's efforts to strengthen and equip the Israel Defense Forces was the basis for Israel's victory in the "Six Day War" in 1967 against what appeared to be unbeatable odds.

He died following a heart attack on February 26, 1969. Several projects, many of which were set up with Eshkol's aid, were named in his memory: the Bet Netofah reservoirs "Eshkol Lakes", Hevel Eshkol ("Eshkol Region") in the south of Israel; a suburb in the northeast of Jerusalem named Ramat Eshkol and Yad Eshkol, a documentation project within the archives of the government to document his life and work.

He was honored when his portrait was placed on the 5,000 Sheqalim banknote issued by the Bank of Israel in 1984. The note depicts various aspects of importance in the life of Levi Eshkol such as the unification of the City of Jerusalem, the national water carrier system and agricultural

*Cont. on pg. 21*



## A Medal of the PLO

by Peter S. Horvitz

The July-August, 1984 issue of *The Shekel* was dedicated to anti-Semitic numismatics. In that issue, a broad sampling of the subject, there did not appear any reference to the most recent and, currently, the most virulent form of anti-Semitism: the anti-Zionism of the Arab opponents of the state of Israel.

In my collection I have a medal issued by *Al-Fatah*, the military wing of the P.L.O. (Palestine Liberation Organization). The medal measures 30 millimeters, plus ring. The medal is struck in a silvery metal, an amalgam which shows some tarnish. The obverse shows a map of Israel with the Arabic inscription "*Al-Fatah*" written across it. The name of this organization, which is first

known to exist in 1958, is a reverse acronym for the Arabic for "Organization for the Liberation of Palestine," and this full title is written out at the bottom of the obverse. The name of this organization also uses a word play on the Arabic "*Al-Fatah*," which means "the conqueror." On the top of the obverse appear two laurel branches.

The reverse shows a shield with a map of Israel covered by hands holding guns and a grenade. Under this shield appears the full name of the organization.

This medal could be a form of identification for members; it could be an award; or it could be a souvenir medallion to be worn by supporters of the organization.

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## ELI SEMMELMAN

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For almost 20 years, readers of *The Shekel* shared with Eli Semmelman of Haifa his numismatic discoveries, much relating to nineteenth century medallic art honoring Jewish rabbis, scientists, artists and others less well known outside of European circles. His articles and medallic illustrations helped enrich the knowledge of readers as Eli shared his enthusi-

asm for tracking Jewish history through numismatics.

We have learned from Samuel Lachman, another stalwart correspondent in Israel that Eli Semmelman passed away this Spring, relatively young, in his late fifties or early sixties. His voice and good humor will be missed.—GG.

# French Royalist Tokens with an Anti-Dreyfusard Message

By Peter S. Horvitz

Philippe Duc d'Orleans, or Philippe VIII, as he is known to French monarchists, came to be recognized as the claimant to the French throne on the death of his father Louis Philippe II, Comte de Paris, in 1894. Philippe was a vocal claimant and among the causes he embraced was the cause of the regular army organization, as opposed to the supporters of Alfred Dreyfus. This was the great French controversy at the end of the nineteenth century, the "Dreyfus Affair."

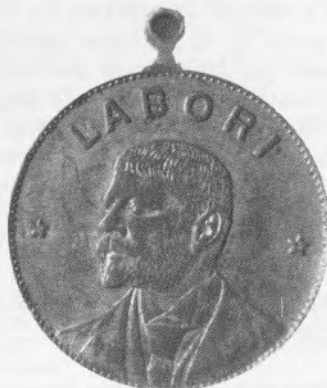
that, in 1899, when one of the most distinguished of anti-Dreyfusards talks about "injuries made to the Fatherland" he can only be referring to the activities of the supporters of Dreyfus. The full text of the reverse reads (in English), "I will revenge only the injuries made to the fatherland. I will replace my country to the first rank of nations with the help of all the true French. Philippe."

In the context of this token, there can be little doubt that the phrase "true French" is meant to exclude all Dreyfusards and, perhaps, even all Jews. The obverse shows a bust of



The 1899 token.

In 1899, Philippe issued a token which had the dual purpose of advertising his claim to the French throne and to express his views concerning "injuries made to the Fatherland." Now there can be no doubt



The 28 millimeter Dreyfus-Labori token with ring.

Philippe facing left in a suit and tie, within a frame with his name and title and the date between two small crowns. The token is struck in brass and measures 30 millimeters.



*The 1900 token.*

The Presidential pardon of Dreyfus in 1899 weakened the case of the anti-Dreyfusards, but they still had Dreyfus's second conviction in that year to point to, so Philippe issued a new token in 1900 with the same message as the previous year's issue. The 1900 token differs from that of 1899 in that the portrait is now a head facing left, with a slightly longer beard. The date is now between two small fleurs-de-lis. There is also now a star above Philippe's name on the reverse. This token is also brass and of the same size.

By 1909, when Philippe issued a revised edition of his tokens, the anti-Dreyfusard movement was a



*The 1909 token.*

lost cause. Captain Dreyfus had been completely vindicated in 1906. Philippe, while keeping a very similar obverse to the 1900 token, carefully revised the message on the reverse. The new reverse now read: "Everything that is of the nation belongs to us. I will replace my country to the first rank of nations with the help of all the true French. Philippe Duc d'Orleans." Though the center message remains unchanged, the implications of it are completely altered by changing the outer message. Now the message is not one of revenge, but of belonging. In the old tokens the idea of true Frenchness was an exclusive idea, in the 1909 token it is an inclusive idea. The 1909 message is one of reconciliation. This token is similar in size and metal to the earlier issues.

# HOW TO COLLECT AND EXHIBIT ISRAELI MONEY & MEDALS

by Sylvia Haffner Magnus

## CLASSIFICATION - PERSONALITIES

SO ... you like PEOPLE! Do we have a list of VIP's to make your mouth water?

If you specialize in Banknotes you will have a field day. Since 1968 Israel has been using portraits of some of their greatest leaders. (Please remember that they cannot use the portrait of a living person.)

Not too many coins carry portraits of former leaders: of course ... Dr. Theodor Herzl, David Ben-Gurion, Ze'ev Jabotinsky, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, and Baron de Rothschild are all represented. There are only four commemoratives, three new sheqelim and six gold coins. Mix em up

... or use them purely in groups. They will blend beautifully any where you put 'em.

The medal section is quite healthy with seventeen different medals depicting these great personalities. Do it all with medals ... or ... take one from banknotes ... one from coins, and one from medals and make a three-part exhibit. See how easy it is!

Again, most of the items are reasonable, except the gold of course! Your cost is ranging from 50¢ to \$15. WORK WITH PEOPLE ... of the highest caliber ... exhibit PERSONALITIES.

Try it and make a New Friend!

## PERSONALITIES

SH10-3c	1984	"Dr. Theodor Herzl"	10 Sheqalim
SH50-2b	1985	"David Ben-Gurion"	50 Sheqalim
SH100-2c	1985	"Ze'ev Jabotinsky"	100 Sheqalim
A-3	1960	"Dr. Theodor Herzl"	5 Lirot
A-25	1982	"Baron de Rothschild"	2 Sheqalim
SI-3	1974	"David Ben-Gurion"	25 Lirot
SI-4	1980	"Ze'ev Jabotinsky"	25 Lirot
G-1	1980	"Dr. Theodor Herzl"	20 Lirot
G-2-3	1962	"Dr. Chaim Weizmann"	50-100 Lirot
G-12	1974	"David Ben-Gurion"	500 Lirot
G-16	1980	"Ze'ev Jabotinsky"	500 Sheqel
G-18	1982	"Baron de Rothschild"	10 Sheqalim
BN-21	1968	"Albert Einstein"	5 Israeli Lirot
BN-22	1968	"Chaim Naham Bailik"	10 Israeli Lirot
BN-23	1968	"Dr. Chaim Weizmann"	50 Israeli Lirot
BN-25	1973	"Henrietta Szold"	5 Israeli Lirot
BN-26	1973	"Sir Moses Montefiore"	10 Israeli Lirot
BN-27	1973	"Dr. Chaim Weizmann"	50 Israelo Lirot
BN-28	1973	"Dr. Theodor Herzl"	100 Israeli Lirot
BN-29	1975	"David Ben-Gurion"	500 Israeli Lirot
BN-30	1978	"Sir Moses Montefiore"	1 Sheqel
BN-31	1978	"Dr. Chaim Weizmann"	5 Sheqalim
BN-32	1978	"Dr. Theodor Herzl"	10 Sheqlim
BN-33	1978	"David Ben-Gurion"	50 Sheqel



SH-103c - Dr. Theodor Herzl



SH50-2b - David Ben-Gurion



SH100-2c - Ze'ev Jabotinsky



SI-3 - David Ben Gurion



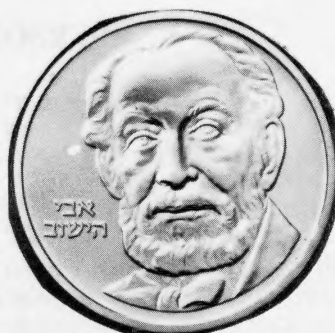
A-3 - Dr. Theodor Herzl



G-23 - Dr. Chaim Weizmann



SI-4 - Ze'ev Jabotinsky



A-25 - Baron de Rothschild

## PERSONALITIES (cont.)

CM-6	1962	"Pablo Casals 3rd Violoncello"
CM-42	1970	"Dr. David de Sola Pool"
CM-73	1973	"David Ben-Gurion-Negev University"
CM-91	1977	"Arthur Rubinstein 2nd Piano Competition"
CM-105	1980	"Arthur Rubinstein 2nd Piano Competition"
CM-122	1983	"Sigmund Freud"
CM-127	1985	"David Yellin - Ben Zion Dinur"
CM-129	1985	"Leon Recanti-Israel Discount Bank"
PM-6	1966	"Bronislaw Huberman-Arturo Toscanini - Israel Philharmonic Orchestra"



SM-38 - Edmond & James Rothschild



SM-41 - Lord Arthur James Balfour



SM-65 - Ze'ev Jabotinsky



SM-82 - Sir Moses and Judith Montefiore



CM-42 - Dr. David de Sola Pool



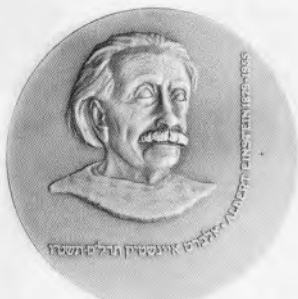
CM-73 - David Ben-Gurion



CM-91 - Arthur Rubenstein



CM-122 - Sigmund Freud



SM-60 - Albert Einstein



Bronislaw Huberman and Arturo Toscanini; Israel Philharmonic Orchestra



BN-21 - Albert Einstein



BN-22 - Chaim Naham Bialik



BN-23 - Dr. Chaim Weizmann



BN-24 - Dr. Theodor Herzl



BN-26 - Sir Moses Montefiore



BN-33 - David Ben-Gurion



BN-34 - Ze'ev Jabotinsky



BN-35 - Baron de Rothschild



BN-36 - Rabbi Maimonides



BN-37 - Levi Eshkol



BN-38 - Golda Meir

## PERSONALITIES (cont.)

BN-34	1979	"Ze'ev Jabotinsky"	100 Sheqal
BN-35	1982	"Baron de Rothschild"	500 Sheqalim
BN-36	1983	"Rabbi Maimonides"	1,000 Sheqalim
BN-37	1984	"Levi Eshkol"	5,000 Sheqalim
BN-38	1984	"Mrs. Golda Meir"	10,000 Sheqalim
BN-39	1986	"Rabbi Maimonides"	1 New Sheqel
BN-40	1985	"Levi Eshkol"	5 New Sheqalim
BN-41	1985	"Mrs. Golda Meir"	10 New Sheqalim
BN-42	1985	"Shmuel Yosef Agnon"	50 New Sheqalim
SM-13	1961	"Pablo Casals 3rd Violoncello"	
SM-38	1966	"Edmond & James Rothschild"	
SM-41	1967	"Lord Arthur James Balfour"	
SM-48	1974	"Arthur Rubinstein Piano Competition"	
SM-50	1974	"Dr. Chaim Weizmann Centenary"	
SM-60	1979	"Albert Einstein Centenary"	
SM-65	1980	"Ze'ev Jabotinsky Centenary"	
SM-82	1984	"Sir Moses Montefiore - Judith Montefiore"	

## ELIE WIESEL HONORED IN SHAGIN MEDAL

Russian-born artist Alex Shagin, whose subjects epitomize the struggle for freedom, has recently struck a stirring medal in honor of Nobel Prize winner Elie Wiesel.

Shagin, who rose to the position of senior designer in the Leningrad Mint, left as a Jewish emigrant penniless in 1979 to pursue his art in a free society. His medals commemorating the achievements of Anatoly Shcharansky, Andrei Sakharov, Raoul Wallenberg, Gandhi, and others were forerunner to the silver medal of Wiesel, whom Shagin calls "my kind of hero. All of these people had the courage to speak the truth to those leaders who didn't want to hear it."

Seeing himself as "a journalist in bronze," Shagin made the 11-ounce silver medal to remind all that Wiesel has battled ant-Semitism throughout the world and has crusaded for equality of all races and creeds. To freeze these achieve-



*Elie Wiesel in new medal.*

ments, Shagin cast a moving image that captures Wiesel's quest to overcome injustice. The reverse bears the words: "Speaking the Truth to the Power."

Shagin presented the medal personally to Wiesel at a recent fundraiser for Bar-Ilan University. He plans to contribute a portion of the



*Alex Shagin and Elie Wiesel.*

## ISRAEL MINTAGE FIGURES OF 1985 AND 1986 TRADE COINS

by Samuel Lachman, Haifa

### New Sheqel Trade Coins 5745 - 1985

1 agora	Paris Mint	40,000,000	
	Stuttgart Mint	18,144,000	Total 58,144,000
5 agorot	Paris Mint	25,000	
	Stuttgart Mint	9,504,000	Total 34,504,000
10 arorot	Stuttgart Mint	45,000,000	Total 45,000,000
½ New Sheqel	Jerusalem Mint	1,296,000	
	Paris Mint	15,000,000	
	Stuttgart Mint	4,032,000	Total 20,328,000
1 New Sheqel	Bern Mint	29,028,000	Total 29,028,000

### New Sheqel Trade Coins 5746 - 1986

1 agora	Jerusalem Mint	14,304,000	
	Paris Mint	50,112,000	
	Stuttgart Mint	30,856,000	Total 95,272,000
5 agorot	Jerusalem Mint	6,912,050	
	Stuttgart Mint	5,472,000	Total 12,384,050
10 agorot	Jerusalem Mint	20,934,048	
	Bern Mint	71,820,000	Total 92,754,048
½ New Sheqel	Jerusalem Mint	4,392,000	Total 4,392,000
1 New Sheqel	Jerusalem Mint	12,960,055	
	Stuttgart Mint	8,000,000	Total 20,960,055

### Special Trade Coins

1 New Sheqel			
Hanukka			
(5746 - 1985) Bern Mint		1,056,000	Total 1,056,000
½ New Sheqel			
Rothschild	Utrecht Mint	2,000,000	Total 2,000,000

## WIESEL MEDAL (continued)



Alex Shagin's "Liberty Enlightening the World" (3¼" diam.), captures the ethereal quality of the statue on both sides of the centennial medal.

money raised from its sale to the school, which is the only Israeli university accredited in the United States.

The medal is 2¼ x 3", made of sterling silver and available with a certificate of authenticity directly from the artist. The cost is \$110 each (bronze \$60). To order, send a check to Alex Shagin, 1319 Havenhurst, Los Angeles, CA 90046.

# Jews in the Mints of The Eastern Caliphs

By Samuel Lachman, Haifa

This article covers the following periods:

The Orthodox Caliphs 13-41 H/634-661CE.  
The Umayyad Caliphs 41-132 H/661-750CE.  
The Abbāsid Caliphs  
132-656 H/749-1258CE.

## The Orthodox Caliphs

It is much in doubt if any coins were minted before the rule of the Umayyads.<sup>1</sup>

Persian drachmes called "Baghliya" were in use in pre-Islamic times in Arabia. The name *baghliya* may come from the name of the Jew who struck these coins for the first time: 'Ras al-Baghl'. Other explanations of the name of the coins are suggested.<sup>2</sup>

Franco<sup>3</sup> wrote that the Caliph Umar found 40,000 Jews in Alexandria. He gave to some the monopoly to mint coins. Franco does not quote the source of this information. The Arabs entered Alexandria in September 642.<sup>4</sup> The Caliph Umar was never in Alexandria. He was murdered at Medina on 23 November 644.<sup>5</sup> It is possible that Franco confused the name of the commander of the Arab forces Amr ibn al-Aṣṣ<sup>6</sup> with that of the caliph.

## The Umayyad Caliphs

The first Jew connected with the mint in the Islamic World was "Sumayr", known as the minter of the post-reform Umayyad dirhem. No Hebrew chronicle mentioning him is known.

Al-Balādhuri (died 279 H/892)<sup>7</sup> writes that the assayer Dawūd based on what was told to him by the assayer Abū Zubayr, informed him that the reformed dirhems were called 'sumayriya' after the name of the one who struck them for the first time, who was called 'Sumayr'. It

can be assumed that the assayer Abū al-Zubayr died at the beginning of the 3rd/9th century.

Lane<sup>8</sup> quotes the 'dirhem sumayriya' from 'al-Muzhir fi ulum al-lugha' of al-Suyutī (died 911 H/1505) based on the 'Nawadir' of Ibn al-Arabi (150-231 or 233 H/ 767 -845/46 or 837/48).

al-Ṭabari (233-309 H/838-921 approximate) said:<sup>9</sup>

*The new dirhems were struck for the first time by a Jew from Taima<sup>10</sup> named Sumayr. The coins were subsequently called 'sumariya'.*

Maqrīzī<sup>11</sup> died 841 H/1438, has a similar statement.

Walker<sup>12</sup> states:

*The Sumairi dirhems were so called because they were first struck by a Jew named Sumair, who recommended them to Ḥajjāj ibn Yūsuf,<sup>13</sup> at the time of the coinage reform.*

Fischel,<sup>14</sup> being his description of Ibn al-Athīr<sup>15</sup> and Maqrīzī,<sup>16</sup> presents the following story: Under the Umayyad Caliphate there arose to prominence Sumair al-Yahūdī (c. 695) who, as keeper of the Mint in Damascus, as an expert in coins, purveyor of metals and provider of loans for the Court, served the fiscal administration for many years. Fischel's references are of the 13th and 15th century. So far no earlier supporting sources could be traced.

The earliest reformed dirhems were struck in 79 H/698-99.<sup>17</sup> Other earlier dates seem to be errors, or misreadings as explained by Walker.<sup>18</sup> In general these silver dirhems show a mint-name. There is, however, a coin dated 79 H<sup>19</sup> without mint-name. This could be the first minting. It is pointed out that all gold coins struck at Damascus beginning in 77 H are without mint-name.<sup>20</sup> The dirhem shown here was minted at Wasit (a town in lower Iraq) in 91 H.

Friedenberg's description and illustration will have to be updated as explained above.<sup>21</sup>

No further particulars about Jewish mint activities during the Umayyad period have so far turned up. It should, however, be noted, that quite a number of Umayyad copper fulūs bear ancient Jewish emblems.<sup>22</sup>

### The Abbāsid Caliphs

With regards to the employment of Jews in the mints of the early Abbāsid period no definite information is available to date. Maqrīzī<sup>23</sup> wrote that before the time of the caliph Harūn al-Rashid, the caliph himself supervised the minting. The latter caliph made his vezir Jafar b. Yaḥyā b. Barmak his moneyer (176-197 H/792-803). Successive caliphs followed this system. The measures taken by the caliph al-Mutawakkil (232-247 H/847-861) against the ahl al-dhimma indicate that Jews were most likely employed in government

services. Ehrenkreutz states that during the reign of Harūn al-Rashid the office of nāzir al-sikka (inspector of coinage) was set up.<sup>24</sup>

Some definite information is available for the end of the Abbāsid rule, i.e. about the time of the caliph al-Nāṣir (575-622 H/1180-1225). R. Elazar b. Ya'aqov ha-Babli, who was born in Baghdad and lived there between 4955-5010/c.592-648 H/1195-1250 C.E., mentions in his Divan: Shmuel (Shams al-daula) ben Karate was an inspector of the Baghdad mint;<sup>25</sup> Mordekhai ben al-Karbiya, inspector of the Baghdad mint.<sup>26</sup> Avraham Ben-Ya'aqov reports;<sup>27</sup> Abū Ghalib b. Abu Tāhir b. Shibr who died in 601 H/1204-05 was an inspector of the Baghdad mint. He writes also that in the first half of the 13th century many Jews were inspectors of the mint.<sup>28</sup>

Benjamin of Tudela, who visited Baghdad in about 1164, mentions only religious personalities.<sup>29</sup>

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# HADASSAH AND HOLY LAND WILDLIFE COMMEMORATIVES



The Mishnah (commentaries on the Old Testament) discusses "A denarius which was invalidated and fashioned for hanging around the neck of a young girl," describing the practice of wearing coins as jewelry in ancient times. In recent years, the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation has revived and popularized the transformation of gold and silver medals into handsome pieces of jewelry, called "adillions." These have proven to be extremely popular in Israel, sold in major department stores throughout the country. As a result, collectors have had to compete with jewelry buyers, and a number of recent issues have sold out.

Two new medallic issues are expected to be especially popular with collectors and as unique pieces of jewelry . . . the United States, and elsewhere. The first commemorates the 75th of Hadassah, the largest volunteer organization in the world, with over 385,000 members. The second issue celebrates the flora and fauna of the Holy Land.

## Hadassah Jubilee Medals

Hadassah was founded in 1912 in New York by Henrietta Szold, starting with a group of 15 women. Its goal was to begin public health and nurses' training programs in Pales-



Hadassah adillion.



Wildlife commemoratives as adillions.

tine. The following year Hadassah sent two American-trained nurses of Jerusalem to set up a small welfare station for maternity care and treatment of trachoma.

In 1915, the *Henrietta Szold-Hadassah School of Nursing* was established in Jerusalem. By 1939 Hadassah opened the first teaching hospital in Palestine on Mount Scopus; and ten years later established the *Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School*. Hadassah's hospitals now handle over a quarter of a million outpatients annually without regard to race, religion or ability to pay.

Another great achievement of Hadassah was its Youth Aliyah program, led by Ms. Szold. It was established in 1934 to resettle Jewish children, who were victims of the Holocaust, in Palestine. By 1970 over 135,000 children from 80 lands had been trained and rehabilitated.

Hadassah has been commemorated on a number of occasions on Israel's coins and official state medals—the 1960 Hanukka Coin, 1960 Beit Hakerem Medical Center Medal, 1975 Mount Scopus Hadassah University Hospital Medals, 1983 Youth Aliyah Medal, and the new 1987 Hadassah Jubilee State Medals. The Jubilee medals feature a stylized "75" on one side, with Hadassah's Star of David logo and motto "The healing

of the daughter of my people" on the reverse. They are available in three versions—59 mm bronze, 27 mm sterling silver, and 27 mm sterling silver with custom matching bezel.

### Wildlife Commemoratives

Both flora and fauna of the Holy Land are featured on the first issue in the new "Wildlife" series, available only as gold or silver mounted "adillions".

Israel is fortunate in that flowers bloom all year in all seasons. The most famous of all Holy Land flowers, the lily, is featured on the first Wildlife-Conservation adillion (pendant). The lily ("shoshannah" in Hebrew) is one of only three flowers mentioned by name in the Old Testament. The term was generic and may have signified either the lily, iris, rose or tulip! And so, while a lily—with beautiful white petals and dainty coronet—is depicted on the medal, the surrounding quote is "And blossom like the tulip." It is interesting to note that tulips (*tulipa amplyophylla*) do bloom in the Judean desert! The lily design was created by Joseph Bass.

The other side of the first "Wildlife" adillion features the head of the stately ibex (mountain goat) with its large graceful curved horns, designed by Lili Sheer. The ibex's ma-

jestic walk along lofty mountain reaches has inspired works of art for thousands of years.

In ancient times shepherds engraved likenesses of the ibex on mountain rocks, and Egyptians carved them on their tombs; sacred articles bearing the ibex used in rituals 6000 years ago were found in a cave in the Judean Desert. There are numerous Biblical references, such as: "The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats" (*Psalm 104:18*); the Hebrew word for the female ibex (*yael*) became synonymous with grace and beauty, and became a popular name both in Biblical and modern times.

Inscribed around the ibex is an excerpt from *Proverbs 5:19*, "Let her be as the loving gazelle and a pleasant roe (ibex) . . . and be thou ravished always with her love." This romantic sentiment makes these gold and sterling silver pendants ideal gifts.

Before the establishment of the State of Israel the ibex was intensely hunted by the Bedouin, and was included along with other endangered animals around the world in the Red Data Book of the *International Union for the Conservation of Wildlife*. Fortunately, the intensive educational activities of the *Society for the Protection of Nature* in Israel and the enforcement of laws in Nature Reserves have virtually ended illegal hunting. Today herds of ibex can again be seen at the springs in the Judean Desert, the Negev and the Eilat Mountains. They symbolize the success of conservation programs in the Holy Land.

The 18 karat gold "Loving Gazelle" medal is 18 mm (size of a U.S. \$2½ gold coin), and is available mounted in a gold adillion or mounted along with a diamond. The sterling silver version is 15 mm (larger than a U.S. Gold Dollar), mounted in a custom matching adillion.

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## LEVI ESHKOL (cont. from pg. 7)

scenes as some of his primary interests. The size of this banknote is 138 x 76 mm with blue being the dominant color. The note has a watermark at the left of the front of the note consisting of the effigy of Levi Eshkol. The note has a special coating for longer life. This 5,000 Sheqalim note was swept up in the continuing battle that Israel has with inflation so that it is being replaced with a new note almost identical to the 5,000 Sheqalim note. The difference between the new Levi Eshkol note with the old is that the new note is designated "5 New Sheqalim" with an exchange value equal to the 5,000 Sheqalim note so that the new note is now replacing the old note.

Prime Minister Levi Eshkol battled constantly with the financial requirements of the State of Israel and the always present problem of inflation. The two notes with his portrait portray so much of the intertwining of Levi Eshkol and the State of Israel.

My personal check in 1967 made payable to Levi Eshkol, Prime Minister of Israel, personalizes to me my collection of numismatic collectibles pertaining to the State of Israel as well as Levi Eshkol. Contact or correspondence pertaining to this article should be transmitted to Jack H. Fisher, Attorney at Law, Howard Professional Building Suite AA, 750 Howard Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49008.

# ISRAEL'S FIRST DOUBLE MINT SET



Every year since 1962, Israel has offered collectors specially packaged complete sets of their trade coins in Brilliant Uncirculated condition. For the first time a double year set is being offered, containing a total of 12 coins plus a specially minted medal. Included are the 1 New Sheqel, Half New Sheqel, 10 Agorot, 5 Agorot and 1 Agora coins dated 1986, plus these same denominations dated 1987 with special added "Hanukka" inscriptions in English and Hebrew. In addition there are the 1986 "Hanukka" 1 New Sheqel, 1986 "Rothschild" Half New Sheqel (issued

only this one year), and a 1987 Hanukka medal.

Israel's trade coins feature designs inspired by ancient Judean coins such as a lily from a 4th Century BCE "Yehud" coin, a menorah from an extremely rare Maccabean coin (1st Century BCE), and a lyre from a coin of the Second Revolt (2nd Century CE).

Mintage is limited to 15,000 1986/1987 Double Mint Sets. Sales in Israel have already totalled over 10,000 sets, leaving fewer than 5,000 for collectors in the United States, Europe, etc.



## ISRAEL ISSUES SEOUL OLYMPIC MEDALS UNAVAILABLE TO U.S. COLLECTORS

American collectors will undoubtedly have a wide assortment of 1988 Olympic coins and medals available to them from the host countries of Canada, South Korea and other nations. One of these countries, which will be joining over 160 others, has issued its second official Olympic commemorative. But for the time being, at least, they will not be offered to American collectors.

Israel has fielded athletes in every modern Olympics since 1952, except when they were excluded from the 1980 Moscow Games. Collectors might recall that the sale of Israel's 1984 Los Angeles Olympics medals had to be suspended since the use of the five-ring Olympic logo had not been approved by the U.S. Olympic Committee. The familiar five rings appear again on the new issue, above a seven-branched candelabra (menorah), the official symbol of the Olympic Committee of Israel.

Efforts are underway to allow the sale of these medals by the issuing authority, the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation, in the United States.

The reverse of the Seoul Olympic medals feature the new Olympic Stadium symbolically joining North and South Korea, surrounded by emblems representative of six Olympic

sports—soccer, swimming, track, volleyball, tennis and basketball. The inscription in English and Hebrew is taken from one of the last books of the Old Testament, "Brace yourselves, put forth all your strength" (Nahum 2:2).

While 152 Israeli athletes have participated in the Olympics, so far they have failed to win a medal. Uri Afek, Director General of the Olympic Committee of Israel, indicates that, "Let us allow the spirit of the Olympics to permeate us all and then, in addition to athletic achievement, a spirit of brotherhood, peace and fraternity will reign amongst the People of Israel and all nations." But Mr. Afek also recalled the 1972 Munich murders: "We will never forget . . . through the Olympic Games, the spirits of those eleven remain with us."

The new Israel Olympic medals have been minted by Hecht and the Israel Government Mint in four versions: 3,000 30 mm., 15 grams, 18 karat Gold (\$250); 4,000 22 mm., 7 grams, 14 karat Gold (\$110); 5,000 37 mm., 26 grams, Sterling Silver (\$33); and unlimited 70 mm., 140 grams, Bronze (\$12.50). These official issue prices will only be in effect after sales are approved by the U.S. Olympic Committee.

# MAY CONVENTION A RESOUNDING

The American Israel Numismatic Association marked its 20th anniversary at the Greater New York Numismatic Convention April 30-May 3 at the Omni Park Central Hotel in New York, reported *Coin World*.

The show was attended by 2,493 registered visitors.

The more than 90 dealers present on the bourse floor expressed keen satisfaction with the show. The segregation of dealers in ancient coins on "Ancient Alley" proved an overwhelming success, according to bourse chairman Moe Weinschel, as did the special exnumia section.

A three-session auction conducted by Stack's featured the Milo F. Snyder Collection of United States coins, offered in the first two sessions, and modern and ancient world coins in the third. In addition, auctions of ancient coins and exnumia were held May 2-3.

Attendees had the opportunity to enjoy an array of competitive exhibits and educational programs May 2-3, Saturday and Sunday.

AINA President Morris Bram officiated at the membership meeting May 1, and acquainted members with the problem of membership

turnover. He invited suggestions for a more aggressive approach to the membership problem. At the same time, he reported an upturn in interest in Israel government coins and medals.

## Member clubs report

Members of the various Israel Numismatic Society clubs who attended the meeting reported generally that while attendance was down, interest was keen.

Harry Flower, a member of the INS of Illinois, which meets in Skokie, Ill., attended the meeting. Though monthly meeting attendance was "not great"—12 to 20—the club continues to hold regular, informative meetings, he said.

Mel Wacks, a member of the INS of San Fernando Valley, reported that while the club had had "serious problems," and now meets informally in various members' homes or restaurants every month, members now appear to be "having fun" and enjoying their meetings more.

In the Greater New York area, Jack Chubb, president of the INS of Long Island, was enthusiastic about his



BOARD MEETING: Morris Bram, Ed Janis, Moe Weinschel (seated); seated Bram, Stanley Yulish; foreground: Julius Turoff, General Chairman. At rear: Weinschel, Janis, Wacks.

## SUCCESS (APRIL 30 - MAY 30, 1987)

club, noting that meetings are going very well, with good prospects and good exhibits at each meeting. Eighty percent of club members bring their wives to meetings, he said.

Moe Weinschel, a member of the INS of New York, the oldest AINA club, noted the presence of keen new interest among the 12 to 15 members who attend meetings at the office of Dr. Galts, the society's president. Everyone attending the meetings brings an exhibit, he said, and something is to be learned at every meeting.

George Gilbert, editor of *The Shekel*, is a member of the INS of Westchester, which, he says, includes a group of largely scholarly-oriented people who have a keen interest in ancient Judaica.

Julius Turoff, a member of the INS of Brooklyn, said the club boasts the largest life membership. However, age and attrition caused by members moving out of the area has had its effect on attendance. This is being overcome by the development of topical programs which hold greater interest for younger people, giving the club a new lifeline, Turoff said.

### Tours canceled, planned

Though poor participation resulted in canceling AINA Israel tours in 1986 and 1987, President Morris Bram announced a revised itinerary in 1988, the state of Israel's 40th anniversary year, which will add fresh new appeal to the study tour.

Bram said the 1988 itinerary will include a trip to Eilat, as well as a ride on the railroad from Tel Aviv to Haifa, or to Jerusalem, with a cocktail party aboard the train.

### Fishgold Award to Dr. Mendelsohn

Bram also announced that the Milton Fishgold Award for the best article in *The Shekel*, overlooked at the awards breakfast, was won by Dr. Edwin Mendelsohn, of Philadelphia.

Jacobs, a past president of the INS of Westchester, said the club is dedicated to the study of Jewish numismatics, Jewish history and culture. "It's a little different than just putting coins in an envelope and saying, 'Hey guys, I got such-and-such,'" he said.

Jacobs gave a slide presentation of



YOUNG NUMISMATISTS: Member and director Larry Gentile, Sr.; Donna Sims, a speaker from California; and audience at day-long event.

the Judea Capta coin series, showing and describing the various types, the first of which dates back to the year 37 B.C.

### **Educational Forum**

Three distinguished experts in their respective fields presented programs at the Educational Forum May 2.

Speaking were Edward Schuman, a charter member of the American Israel Numismatic Association; early American numismatic specialist Donald Partrick; and attorney David Ganz. Julius Turoff moderated the forum.

Schuman, who has pursued an interest in Judaic bankers over a score of years, presented a slide program showing rare checks and drafts associated with the famous Rothschild banking family.

Schuman identified N.M. Rothschild as one of the world's original "coin dealers," a money changer who retained the better coins of the world which he encountered.

Rothschild's big opportunity came when he received unofficial information from an agent of Wellington's defeat of Napoleon, Schuman said. When the British government failed to confirm this victory because of a lag in "official" information, Rothschild began selling off a quantity of British pound notes, forcing the price down, and then buying them back when the price bottomed, prior to the official victory announcement, when their value soared.

### **Donald Partrick**

Donald Partrick focused on Ephraim Brasher, whose name and counterstamp appear on the Lima doubloon, as well as the famous Brasher doubloon of 1787.

Partrick described Brasher as a person of the utmost probity and integrity, a wealthy neighbor of President Washington when New York

served as the nation's capital.

He was believed to have had a financial interest in the mint which struck the famous NOVA EBORAC coppers of New York, Partrick said. Partrick also notes that there is research evidence he was employed by the Bank of New York to assay foreign gold pieces, and to make the necessary additions to them to bring them up to standard 16 Spanish dollar weight, before affixing his counterstamp to them.

Partrick believes that Brasher decided that he was not only going to certify gold, but would introduce his own gold coin. He designed a coin that was similar to existing Spanish gold coins, which explains the pillars on the Lima doubloon.

### **David Ganz**

Attorney David L. Ganz has the qualifications of 27 years as a coin collector, and 10 years of practice at the bar, and chose as his subject the timely topic of the government's investigation of the coin industry and its implications.

He dwelt particularly on the Federal Trade Commission investigation, ongoing for the last seven or eight months, with three major cases brought by the FTC against Rare Coin Galleries of America of Boston, New England Rare Coin Galleries of Boston and Security Rare Coin and Bullion Corp. of Minnesota.

### **METAMS Meets**

Al McDonald presided at a meeting of the Metropolitan Token and Medal Society May 2 in conjunction with the Greater New York Numismatic Convention.

The meeting was highlighted by a round-table show-and-tell session, which led off with an error Civil War token, carrying the legend: "The Federal Union Must and Shall BY Preserved."

Julius Turoff showed a bronze medal struck for the 125th anniversary of Peter Brazee & Co., depicting the steamship *Clermont*, which made its first run to Albany in 1807, powered by a 24-horse-power Boulton & Watt steam engine. The Brazee firm made the first working model of the *Clermont*.

Mark Anderson displayed a reprint of the work on New Jersey coppers published by Edward Maris in 1881.

Thomas Lawless displayed and discussed a medal marking Queen Victoria's visit to the Ring of Kerry in Ireland. Lawless said that earlier in her reign, when the Irish were starving, Queen Victoria made a £1 donation for their relief.

Selig Levine told of his Hagannah medal, donated to the museum in Tel Aviv. Levine became the first person to donate a 1,000-tree memorial to his family in Israel.

Harry Flower, visiting from Chicago, discussed his collection of 33 different types of "changed" coins. These include love tokens, elongated coins, cut-outs, hobo nickels, embossed coins, pushouts, cut coins (bits), overstrikes and counter-

marked coins (denomination changed.)

Another Chicagoan, Ben Odesser sought information regarding five Jewish maverick pieces.

Jersey City jeweler and exonumist Manfred Anson showed a duplicate reproduction of a large Hudson-Fulton Celebration medal which he made from a rubber mold, as well as a 1926 Synagogue medal made in Wurzburg, Germany. His mother had worshipped there, he said.

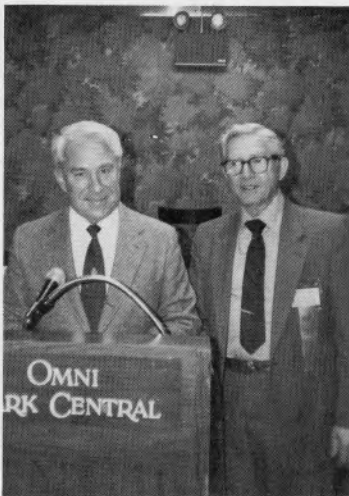
### Medallic Sculpture group Elects

Members of the American Medallic Sculpture Association, holding their annual meeting in conjunction with the Greater New York Numismatic Convention at the Omni Park Central Hotel in New York May 2, re-elected Dr. Alan Stahl to the association's presidency for 1987-1988.

Beverly Mazze and Chester Martin were named as the two new AMSA vice presidents; Maryvonne Rosse ran unopposed for secretary, and George Cuhaj for treasurer; while Gene Daub was named representative to the Federation International de la Medaille (FIDEM).



Ed Schuman



Donald Partrick and Julius Turoff



David Ganz

The two AMSA directors' positions being filled were won by Neil N. Harris and Jim Peed.

Dr. Stahl, who conducted the meeting, noted that Marcel Jovine and Patricia Lewis Verani, winners of the Treasury Department's Bicentennial of the Constitution commemorative coin design competition, are both AMSA members, and that nine of the 11 members invited to participate in the competition are AMSA members.

Stahl read a copy of a letter he had addressed to United States Treasurer Katherine Ortega, expressing the association's appreciation of the Treasury's decision to hold a competition for the designs of the \$1 silver and \$5 gold Constitutional Bicentennial coin designs, and the hope that such competitions would be considered in the future.

Stahl also reported that the Fine Arts Commission, meeting in April, discussed the possibility of changing the designs of United States circulating coins, under the impetus of member Diane Wolf. Stahl urged AMSA members to help the effort by writing to Treasury Secretary Baker

and Rep. Frank Annunzio, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage, expressing support for this idea.

Guest speaker Dr. Stephen Scher presented an audio-visual program about "The Origins of the Italian Renaissance Medal."

### Stack's Auction

Interest in Stack's auction of United States and foreign gold, silver and copper coins, held in conjunction with the convention was "astounding," according to a spokesman for the auctioneers.

A Stack's spokesman said hundreds of collectors from all parts of the world attended the sale, and a record number of mail bids were received for the cataloged material, which included the Milo F. Snyder Collection of United States coins.

### Abramson Wins Door Prize

Kevin Abramson of S. Orange, NJ was the winner of the drawing for the gold coin during the Convention, announced Morris Bram, president of AINA.



Dr. Stephen Scher at Medallion Sculpture meeting.

## THANK YOU, VOLUNTEERS

AINA conventions could not be the smoothly run successes they are without the dedicated assistance of a number of AINA members and supporters from New York, New Jersey and Long Island. These unpaid volunteers begin their work before the convention opens and are the last to close the doors when guests and bourse dealers depart.

The AINA Board thanks all for this most important contribution to AINA success.

**REGISTRATION:** Faye Stern, Chairperson; Sidney Goldfield, Florence Turoff and Aida Weinschel.

**YOUNG NUMISMATISTS:** Larry Gentile, Sr., Chairman.

**BOURSE:** Moe Weinschel.

**AWARDS:** Julius Turoff.

**PUBLICITY:** Barbara G. Kresh.

**SIGNS:** Julius Turoff.

**MESSAGE CENTER:** Beverly Karten.

**PHOTOGRAPHY:** George Gilbert.

**DEALER REGISTRATION:** Barbara Druck.

**MASTER OF CEREMONIES:** Julius Turoff.

**KEYS AND CASES:** Beverly and Judah Karten.

**JUDAIC EDUCATION:** Michael Druck.

**EXHIBITS:** Nat Sobel, Chairman; Michael Druck, Barbara Druck and Julius Turoff.

### EXHIBITS AT G.N.Y.C.C.—May 3, 1987

CATEGORY	TOPIC	EXHIBITOR	WINNER
1. U.S.A.:	Alaska	Fred Horbert	First Place
2. Ancients:	1. Tetradrachms of Alexander the Great	Ed Janis	First Place
	2. Roman Emperors—Young Numismatists	Larry Gentile, Jr.	Shared
3. Foreign Medals:	Medallic History of the Popes	Tom Lawless	First Place
4. Israel Paper Money:	Revolution of the 10 Liriot Note.	Howard Berlin	First Place
5. Israel Medals:	David Ben-Gurion	Shirley Garfield	First Place
6. Judaica:	Marc Chagall—Windows	Jack Garfield	First Place
7. Club Exhibit:	9 Jerusalem Period Mints	INS of Westchester	First Place
8. Young Numismatists:	1. "Good for One Fare"	Greg Lyons	First Place
	2. History of Ancient Inflation	Matt Zuckerman	Second Place
9. Best of Show:	Menagerie of Foreign Coins	Joaqim Medina	

Non-Competitive exhibitors included Morris Bram, Julius Turoff and Nathan Sobel, Exhibits Chairman.



*Famed Judaea Capta Coin was issued from numerous mints.*

## BRIN'S "CATALOGUE OF JUDAEA CAPTA COINS":

**"... an important beginning ..."**

by Philip Sperber

**CATALOG OF JUDAEA CAPTA COINAGE** by Howard B. Brin; published by Emmett Publishing Co. of Minneapolis, Mn.; 56-pages.

This slim, soft-cover booklet addresses itself primarily to coins issued by the Romans following their victory over Judaea in 70 C.E. A few coins, minted both prior to and after the war, which are related to the Jewish Revolt, are also included.

The booklet is divided into three parts. The first ten pages gives the characteristics which identify a coin within the Judaea Capta series. This section also lists and describes the basic types. The second section comprises the bulk of the work. It gives a listing of the coins of this series. Each coin is pictured, and the data includes date of minting, denomination mint, listing of inscriptions and description of reverses. The final 10 pages are devoted to a cross listing between the numbers assigned by the author and those of Roman Imperial Coins (RIC), British Museum Catalog (BMC), Cohen and Meshorer.

There are reverse charts, cross-referencing the number of the standard reference works to those applied by Mr. Brin. A listing of Latin legends completes the work.

Mr. Brin has performed a valuable service by popularizing this special series of the vast Roman Coinage and bringing it within the ken of the casual collector. It should be of great interest to AINA members interested in ancient coins related to Jewish numismatics. It is a pity that Mr. Brin included no historical background as this would have added to one's knowledge of the coins. The description of the coin types, brief as they are, are helpful.

The booklet makes no pretensions to being a corpus, as there are many omissions of previously published coins; nor are most of the variations in legends on die varieties given. The order of presentation is logical, but not the best for understanding the series or identifying a particular



*Israel Issues Israel Liberata Medal in 1958.*

coin. For each emperor Mr. Brin lists, first, all the aurei in chronological order; then the denarii in a similar manner; then the sestersii; and finally the minor bronze denominations. Therefore a slight change in the obverse legend, such as an abbreviation of the full name, or a different consulate number, would be cause for a new photo and a new description, even though this type is identical. Even coins identical in obverse legend and reverse types, differing only in mint of origin, are shown as two separate coins.

It would have much clearer had a single photo of each type of reverse been given, followed by a listing of all obverse legends for the type, and

a listing of varieties in the inscriptions on the reverse. It would permit much quicker identification of a coin, once the type is recognized.

This work is an important beginning in the popularization of a series that should be of great interest to all involved in Jewish numismatics. It will allow collectors who have shied away from ancient coins to venture into the field of Judaea Capta coins.

There are some errors in the descriptions of the coins and discrepancies between the visible legend on the coin itself and the listing by Mr. Brin. Despite these shortcomings, this book will give confidence of the uninitiated to explore a rewarding new field.

### **DESIGN CONTEST FOR AINA 21st YEAR TOKEN**

The design for the 21st year AINA membership token will be selected from designs submitted by members to AINA (P.O. Box 25790, Tamarac, FL 33320) by September 1, 1987. A design award of \$100.00 will be made to the winning artist.

Sketches in pen or ink for obverse only or obverse/reverse should each be marked on back with name/address of the designer. Sketches will be returned if accompanied with a postage-paid envelope.

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## ATTENTION PROGRAM CHAIRMEN: AINA SLIDE SHOWS AVAILABLE TO CLUBS AND MEMBERS

Looking for a program for your AINA club or other numismatic activity? The AINA Educational Slide Library has an extensive list of slide programs which are available without rental charge to AINA clubs and members.

Program chairpersons and other interested parties are welcome to contact AINA Slide Librarian Moe Weinschel, PO Box 277, Rockaway Park, NY 11694 for Order Form and a current list of available shows.



## TOP RECRUITERS MEMBERSHIP REPORT

May 1, 1986  
to April 15, 1987

### AINA ELECTED OFFICERS

JACK GARFIELD	2
J.J. VAN GROVER	4
SYLVIA H. MAGNUS	9
DAVID PASZAMANT	4
IRVING RUDIN	4
NAT SOBEL	1
MOE WEINSCHEL	4

### WORKING MEMBERS

SAMUEL ABRAMS	1
MAX BROWN	1
ADRIENNE I. CHIRON	1
MICHAEL DRUCK	6
JUDAH KARTEN	1
BARBARA G. KRESH	3
ROGER MERRITT	1
FAYE STERN	1

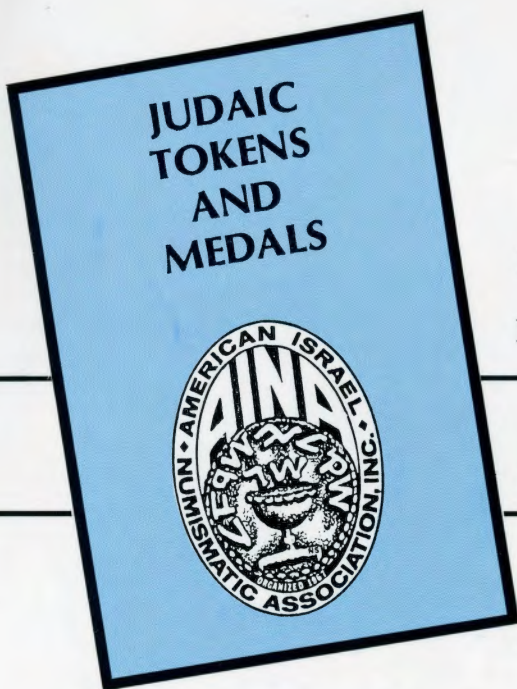
## WINNERS!

**First Prize:** Sylvia H. Magnus  
AINA Bicentennial Bronze & Silver  
Set 1976

**Second Prize:** Michael Druck  
Jerusalem Numismatic Meeting  
Medal 1979 Uniface Bronze

**Third Prize:** J.J. Van Grover, David Paszamant,  
Irving Rudin, Moe Weinschel —  
Jerusalem Numismatic Convention-  
Bronze Medal 1979

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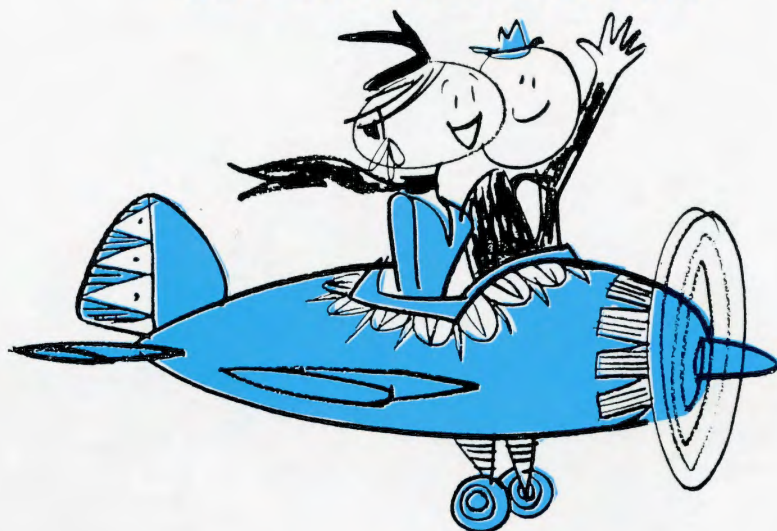
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SEPT. 9, 10, 11 — 7:00 P.M.

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by Edward Waddell  
Sat., SEPT. 12 — 4:00 P.M.

**MEDALS EXONUMIA AUCTION**  
by Collectors Auction Inc.  
Dick Johnson — Sun. 1:00 P.M.

**SHOW HOURS: THURS., SEPT. 10 — 2:30 P.M. — DEALER REGISTRATION OPENS**

**FRI., SEPT. 11 — CONVENTION OPENS — 10:00 A.M. - 7:00 P.M.**

**SAT., SEPT. 12 — 10:15 A.M. - 7:00 P.M.**

**SUN., SEPT. 13 — 10:15 A.M. — 5:00 P.M.**

For further information, contact Moe Weinschel, General Chairman, P.O. Box  
25790, Tamarac, Florida 33320 Phone: (305) 726-0333 or (718) 634-2240.